Gov. Roosevelt Requested to Appear Befor

the Army Court of Inquiry.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.-Gov. Roosevelt said to-

night that when he returned to Albany to-day

he found awaiting him a letter from the court

of inquiry which is investigating the beef fur-

nished the soldiers during the war, asking him

nished the soldiers during the war, asking him to appear before the court and testify. The Governor said he had notified the court that he would be in Washington on Saturday last ready to go on the stand if desired. He was in Washington on Saturday when the letter was written, but probably the court was not aware of his presence there. The Governorsaid he would be unable to go to Washington again, but that if the court desired he would write, explaining his letter sent to Gen. Miles touching the quality of the meat.

THE SITUATION AT MANILA

onference at the White House Regarding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The uneasiness

evalent in Administration circles over the

nditions at Manila was exemplified to-day

the action of President McKinley in calling

ceretary Alger and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin to the

White House for a conference in regard to the

facilities of the Government for transporting

troops to Manila. No new advices of an alarm-ing character have been received from Gen

Otis, and the conference cannot be attributed

to such a reason. It was held more for the

purpose of exchanging views as to the outlook

be required. Gen. Otis was instructed re

cently by telegraph to let the War Department

know if he needed reinforcements. He has not

alled for any more troops in response to these

instructions, but 'he Administration; has deter-

may come.

mined to be prepared for any emergency that

In a recent despatch Gen. Otis said that with

the reinforgements then on their way to Man-

ila he could end the rebellion in twenty days.

Since then one of the six regiments of regular

infantry has arrived at Manila, another regi-

ment is expected to reach there any day and

1.000 troops on the transport Grant are due to

join Gen. Otis on March 10. This will give

the Grant arrives at Manila. For a few weeks

Deaths of Soldiers in Manils.

report:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The following deaths

Feb 18, Private James S. Morris, First Tennes

sec, variola; Feb. 19, Chaplain John R. Thomp-

sey, Company F. First Colorado, spinal menin-

Russia Protests Again a Chinese Railway

Lon 1.

PERIN, Feb. 27. - Russia has protested

against the terms of the New Chwang Railway

loan, which was recently subscribed in London,

charging the Tsung-ii-Yamen with a breach of

Harry Greenbank Dead.

Special Cable Despaich to THE SUS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Harry Greenbank, the lyrist of "The Artist's Model," "The Geisha"

Of Interest to Professors and Teachers.

and other operas, is dead.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR

sesson will begin within two weeks after

f getting more troops to Manila should they

Two Months' Extra Pay for Members of the Aster Battery-The Fortifications Bill Passed Under Suspension of the Rules-Mr. Dockery Estimates the Appropriations by This Congress at \$1,698,231,000 Debate on the Philippine Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The House made a good record for the opening day of the last week of the session. The Army Appropriation bill and the bill making appropriations for diseations and coast defences, both for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were passed, the latter under suspension of the roles. No material changes were made in the Army bill, and of course none at all in the Fortifications bill, To-morrow was set aside for a consideration of the Public Buildings bill which will give New York a chance to get her

Mr. Griffin (Rep., Wis.) called up the bill to suspend for a further indefinite period, in the attacretion of the Secretary of War, the provisjons of law limiting and restricting the puranimals and supplies for the army and of advertising and printing.

Mr. Palley (Dem., Tex.) objected to its con on until he could examine it. "The war is over," he said, "and I do not think the law ought to be suspended in time of peace." Later Mr. Bailey withdrew his objection, and the bill was passed.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, conringed the consideration of the Army Appro-

Mr. Knowles (Pop., S. D.) took the floor, he and to enter his protest against the unspeakapines in the name of liberty.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Ia.)—And I take the floor to

make the point of order that that has not the slightest reference to the subject under dis Chairman Hopkins told the Dakota states-

man that he could not proceed on that line, and a complaisant House gave him leave to print. moment later Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.) indulged in a few remarks, and because he is a member of the committee reporting the bill no one worked a point of order on him. He deunced the prosecution of the war against the Filipinos, and said he would never vote to put a bullet in a gun to shoot those men, who were simply struggling for their independence.

The recommendation of the committee that the mileage of officers be computed and settled on the basis of tables prepared by the Paymaster-tieneral was stricken out and the present

law re-enacted.
On motion of Mr. Mitchell (Rep., N. Y.), paragraph was inserted to give the members of Aster Battery two months' extra pay, in lieu of furlough. It was explained by Chair-Hull that this battery, being already equipped, was taken into the regular army No authority existed to give them as a part of the regular army the extra pay allowed to volunteers, and the paragraph would put them

on the feeting they deserved.

A paragraph was inserted appropriating \$50,000 for pontoon trains, intrenching tools, salaries of surveyors, &c., engineer depart-

Mr. Sulzer (Dom., N. Y.) offered an amendment authorizing the appointment as Major-General in the regular army of a Major-Geneml of the volunteers who served in the Santisgo campaign. [Meaning Gen. Wheeler.] it went out on a roint of order despite the efforts of Mr. Sulzer to be heard on the amendment or

r. Suizer to be heard on the amendment opinit of order.

Fitzgeraid (Dem., Mass.) offered an adment granting two months' extra pay discharge to all enlisted men of the lar army who enlisted subsequent to the stration of war, and for the war only, and re the service was outside the United strates that one month's pay be given to e who served in the United States. The adment was agreed to, so committee then rose and reported the with the several amendments to the se, and it was passed.

with the several amendments use and it was passed.

If Linderwood (Dem., Ala.) called the attendent of the House to the fact that of the boat's with the solid properties of the House to the fact that of the boat's with the solid properties of the solid properties.

o report it. o report it. o derson (Rep., la.) proposed a rule setart to morrow from 11 to 6 o'clock for a deration of public building bills, the rest to be devoted to bills royiding for as post offices, custom houses and the post offices, custom houses and houses which have been favorably re-d by the Committee of the Whole. Later, y time remains, other bills may be called by the Committee on Buildings and

design the adoption of the rule, Mr. cy (Dem., Mo.), gave some information ting appropriations. He said that by the time thus allotted, it would be necessal that been agreed upon, to introduce the cations and Coast Defence Appropriation of pass at under suspension of the rules, et. the condition of the Treasury did not in the passage of even meritorious bills the bandings. Itemizing the various criations, in which he included \$115,000 for the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. ry made a total of \$810,814,000 for this in of Congress. He also included \$20,000 for the life of the committee; \$20,000 for delicincies, which had already agreed upon by the committee; \$20,000 more for the increased army, which could be a summary of the committee of t g the adoption of the rule, Mr. this Congress the stupendous 3.231.000. Is it not time," he

was adopted, 98 to 22, and the ed to order a vote by yeas and ference report upon the Agricultural tion bill was presented by Mr. Wads-to S Y ) and agreed to. In this was passed authorizing the internal of the Marine Hospital Serv-int a commission of his force to inat a commission of his tores in the

less liep., Mich.) said it was estimated a were 300 cases of leprosy in the outly was desired to locate them, y to establish regulations for their

who establish regulations for their of aggregation.
In the commensus of th andy Hook. The rules were sus-by consent general debate ensued

liep. Ind.), accepting the chal-plicague (Johnson), discussed the dilippine policy and defended him syttuperation and abuse. (Dem., Mo.) antagonized the Ad-pedicy in the Philippines, which zed as one of "aggression, vio-nigation."

lutely no ground for the statement that an alliance of any kind had been made with Aguinaldo or with any one class of authorities he showed that no franchises had been granted to any one in the territory named and read the President's proclamation setting forth the terms upon which such concessions would be granted. Regarding the third convention, Mr. Grosvenor said the President had no right to announce a policy; that was the province of Congress. He aroused great enthusiasm among the Republicans, who loudly applanted his utterances. In his concluding remarks he said:

"The President found himself charged with the single duty of maintaining the neace and of holding these islands, subject to the future action of Congress. Now what else has happened? I hold in my hand a communication made by Aguinaldo to the Belgian Government, and presumably to all the other nations of Europe, dated Jan. Slast, declaring his purpose to attack the soldiers in the Philippine Islands. The orders of the President, dated all through the month of January, way up into the month of February, called upon Otis and the other commanders to forbear shooting anybody, to stand only upon the defensive. But Aguinaldo came there with his armed troops and fired upon the troops of the United States. Aguinaldo came there with his armed troops and fired upon the breather of the United States, and he was an enemy of the United States. Aguinaldo and his armed men shot the American soldiers, and he was an enemy of the United States has not shot anybody, except in self defence. The soldiers of my country in the Philippine are as free from aggression as any man on the other side of this floor is free from judicial judgment, in my popinion. There has been no aggression, there has been nothing but defends we conduct of the war, from the time Aguinaldo conspired to do it here by the organization that had its root in this city, conspired to do it by the hope that it might precipitate European interference, and from that moment to this the Villed States for t

that aid and comfort come from protests, come from abuse or come from attacks by armed forces of the enemy against our Government."

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.), the author of the "sallaway" policy regarding the Philippines, followed. He denied that any one among the minority had ever been making war against the American soldier on the floor of the House. "If such a charge has been made," he said, "it was cold-blooded, deliberate malignity of a dull demagogue, who sought to tear down the question to a level with his intelligence and capacity." He said the Democrats were voicing the protest of the American soldier against being compelled to serve in a war of oppression. They believed that when the treaty of peace was signed they had a right to come home, and the Democrats thought so, too. It had been said here and elsewhere that the Pilipinos had fired first upon the American soldiers. "That may be so," he added, "but we know that if they had not fired on our soldiers that day they would have been fired upon the next day."

Mr. Carmack combated the proposition of Gen. Groeyenor that no alliance had been made with Aguinaldo, and asserted that, despite the disavowal of the State Department, his services had been sought and accepted by the United States was rightfully in possession of the Philippines, and that when the Filipinos stopped shooting American soldiers it would be time enough to discuss the position of Aguinaldo and the question of their rights. I loud applause! Answering a question by his colleague (Mr. Renry) Mr. Burke said the flag of his country should float forever over Maniia and its beautiful bay. As to the future of the islands, if it were in his power to do so he would put them in the same position that Cuba occupies.

After some remarks by Mr. Fleming of Georgia the Fortifications bill was passed.

The conference report upon the biligranting a pension to the widow of Admiral Worden was adopted. It gives her \$50 a month. The Senatevoted \$1,800 a year.

Gen. Grosvenor Tenn.) objected. Mr. Fleming (

### THE ARMY BEEF INQUIRY. Enlisted Men Testify That the Tinned Roas

Beef Was Nausenting. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Liev. Thomas F. Dwyer, Ninth Infantry, was the first witness called before the Army Court of Inquiry when it met this morning. He testified that while in Cuba he heard various complaints about the canned roast beef, some men saving ! was unpalatable and others that it was hause ating. He had eaten some of it four times and found it very unpalatable. He had eaten it only when he could not get bacon. No official action was taken about the complaints. It was generally believed the Commissary Department was doing the best it could. He heard no complaints whatever about the re-frigerated beef furnished his regiment while

lago and never had any sus picion that it had been treated with chemicals Cross-examined by Col. Gillespie about the effect of the tinned roast beef, Lieut, Dwyer said that after a few hours, the last time he ate it, he was attacked with vomiting and diar-

rhoea. Brig.-Gen. Robert McFeely, retired, who was Commissary-General from 1875 to 1890, was the next witness. He testified that in 1878 he made a recommendation about the meat component of the regular and travel

Col. Davis, the recorder, read the recommendation, which provided that in lieu of the regular meat portion of the ration, canned beef, fresh or corned, be issued, and in lieu of the regular dry vegetable portion baked beaus and cheese be issued. Gen. Sherman was at that time in command of the army and Gen. McFeely said he consulted him regarding the change in the ration. He also consulted with the Secretary of War. The recommendation was adopted, the intention being that the canned goods should be issued in the field when it was impracticable to supply any other kind. It was not intended that troops in garrisons should have this food, but that it should be given men travelling about, where they would have no opportunity for cooking. At the time the recommendation was made he did not have in mind canned roast beof.

"I never heard of tinned roast beef until "I never heard of tinned roast beef until within the last year," said Gen. McFeely, replying to a question of Col. Davis.

First Sergeant Howard Alexander, Ninth Infantry, testilled that the men of his company complained of the canned roast beef on the vorage to Cuba. It made them in and his personal experience was that it was unpaintable and lacked taste. "It was not; if to eat; it was not palatable," said the witness.

Q.—Why was it not fit to eat? A.—It had such a disagreeable taste.

Q.—Can you describe what the taste was?

A.—No. sir. A great many men complained that the beef made them sick and they were sick.

that the beef made them sick and they were slok.

Major Lee of the Ninth Infantry, responding to the suggestion of Col. Davis, wanted Sergeant Alexander to explain how a can of fresh must beef was given a man for a three dave ration. The can was intended to be kept for three dave, said the witness. He would open it and after eating one meal out of it would be compelled to leep the rest in an open can.

O.—How long would it keep this way? A.—O.—How long would it keep this way? A.—Not more than three or four hours.

Quartermaster Sergeant M. C. Buckage.

Quartermaster Sergeant M. C. Buckage also of the Ninth Infantry, testified that while at Tamas no complaints were heard about the refrigerated beef. Canned corned and canned roast beef were suprilled on the vosage to Cuba.

beel as compared with that he had eaten at army posts in the United States.

Gen. Wade-How long have you been in the service? A.—Twenty-seven years.

Q.—Suppose canned corned beel had been issued instead of roast? A.—I think it would have been much better, sir.

Sergt. White testified that canned roast beef was not satisfactory. He had tried to eat it on the voyage to Cuba, but the can opened by him was stolled. It was not replaced.

WATCH ON CROKER'S BOARD placed.
Col. Davis—What complaints were made about the canned roast beef in Cuba? A.—I have been twenty-three years in the service and I never saw this beef before. I opened a can of it the day we went into the fight. It was all bad. I threw it away. That is my own experience. many's Board Is Violating the Law-Proposed Inquiry Into the Werkings of the Greater New York Charter.

can of it the day we went into the fight. It was all bad. I threw it away. That is my own experience.

Q.—How was that supplied the other men?
A.—I would see the men open the cans and throw it away.
Q.—How about the refrigerated beef? A.—Some of that was bad. I saw a man draw some and it made him sick. It was black and gave him the beligache. It smelled bad.
Quartermaster Sergeant Casey, also of the Ninth Infantry, testified to the unsatisfactory condition of canned roast beef.

By direction of Col. Davis a can of roast beef marked "Wilson & Company, New York" was opened and showed to the witness, who declared it entirely unlike that issued to the men in Cuba. That in Cuba was unsightly, disagreeable to the nose and ungalatable.
Col. Davis made repeated efforts to obtain from the witness a positive declaration regarding the ment and its effect on his comrades, but the Sergeant declined to commit himself beyond a statement of his own experience.
As to the refrigerated beef, Sertt. Casey said it looked splendid, but had a peculiar taste when cooked. He had caten none like it before or since the Cuban campaign. It had a foreign taste to him. When the regiment moved outside of Santiago and camped on the hill, the refrigerated beef furnished the troops was rotten in some cases. It was so bad that it had to be buried immediately.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Francis Kidd of the Ninth Infantry testified that on the transport the men of his company likened the canned roast beef to chips. It was in shreds, he said, and the smell of it in Cuba was invariably offensive.

"Orderly, open another can of that beef." ALBANY, Feb. 27.-Tammany's Civil Service Board can be brought up with a round turn if a bill introduced to-night by Senator Elsberg seemes a law. The bill incorporates under the laws of the State the Civil Service Reform Association of New York city, of which George A. McAveny is Secretary, which is now a voluntary association. It numbers among its members nearly all the men who have been prominently identified with civil service reform in New York city, among others Everett P. Wheeler, Dorman B. Eaton, Richard Watson Gilder, W. Bayard Cutting, Horace E. Deming, Robert Shaw Minturn, William Jay Schieffelin and Anson Pholos Stokes.

The bill gives the association all the powers of a corporation organized under the general corporation laws of the State, and in particular (which is the main purpose of the bill) gives it the power to submit to any court the question whether the civil service regulations and classifications adopted by the Civil Service Board of New York city are in harmony with the Constitution of the State and the State Civil Service laws. The object of this is to prevent the Tammany Civil Service Board from making regulations and classiand the smell of it in Cuba was invariable offensive.

"Orderly, open another can of that beef," commanded the Recorder.

The witness, continuing, said the beef looked like dried beef and some fat. The other can being produced he looked at it and declared that it did not resemble that issued to the troops. fleations in conflict with those of the State Civil Service Board. Formerly that question could have been determined by a taxpayer's action, but in the the case of Chittenden against Wurster, decided by the Court of Appeals about a year ago, it was held that it did not resemble that issued to the troops.

Referring to refrigerated beef, he testified that it had to be destroyed. "It was green-colored and slimy," he said. One peculiar thing about it, he said, was that while there were myriads of files in Cuba, not one would light on the refrigerated beef. He looked for the beef to be fly-blown in a country like Cuba, but not a piece to his knowledge was ever affected by the files.

Corporal David A. Grant testified that the men had complained both of roast beef and refrigerated beef.

Sergt. J. G. Metz told the court that in his opinion the roast beef was not nourishing or very palatable. When the cans were opened the roast beef would not keep from one meal to another. that a taxpaver's action was not the proper method of determining the question, but that it must be settled in a proceeding directly involving a particular person injured or aggrieved, such as a person improperly removed from office. This bill will enable the Civil Service Reform Association to prevent Tammany Hall from infringing either the letter or the

spirit of the civil service laws.

Assemblyman E. C. Brennan to-night introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an inquiry into the workings of the Greater New York charter. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The resolution authorizes the Governor to appoint a special commission of nine members, three of whom shall be members of the State Senate, three members o the Assembly, and three citizens of the city of New York, to make a thorough inquiry into the operation and practical working of the charter of the city of New York. The commission is empowered to investigate the various departments of the city government, especially in relation to the effect of the charter upon the interests of the respective boroughs, to the end that it may be intelligently informed by such inquiry and able to recommend any amendment or further legislation and to supply omissions or remedy defects that may be discovered in the charter. The commission may sit during the recess of the Legislature, is empowered to send for persons and papers, to subperna witnesses, and to employ counsel, a stenographer, and such clerical assistance as may in its judgment be necessary. The commission shall report its proceedings, with conclusions and any legislation it shall deem to be necessary, to the Legis

proceedings, with conclusions and any legislation it shall deem to be necessary, to the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, 1900. The expenses of the commission shall not exceed \$10,000.

Assemblyman lieury to night presented an excise bill upon which for once the liquor dealers, the clergy and all excise reformers are united. Its primary object is to restrict "growler rushing," and the way in which this is to be done is indorsed by a series of resolutions which have been forwarded to Col. Henry from leading clergymen and beer, ale and inquor dealers of New York city. The bill provides as follows:

"All ale or beer, when sold in quantities of lass than five galions at a time, and which is not to be drank in the building or premises where the same is kept for sale, shall be sold by the standard United States wine measure. No ale or beer so required to be sold shall be delivered or given away to the purchaser at the time or in connection with such sale, in excess of the quantity as ordered by and sold to the purchaser. Any violation of these provisions shall subject the seller for each offence to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemennor. The act is to take effect Aug. 1, 1809.

The Senate to-night disposed of a lengthy calendar of unimportant measures. The Ahearn New York City School Teachers' Salary Increase bill was reached in Committee of the Whole, but its sponsor was not ready to move it. Among the bills advanced to a third reading, despite the opposition of Senator Ford, was Senator Coggeshall's measure prohibiting the use of substitutes for hops and barley malt in the manufacture of beer and also. Gen. Otis 4,000 additional regulars. But7the Senator Coggeshall's measure promining the use of substitutes for hops and barley mait in the manufacture of beer and ale.

After a spirited debate, the Assembly to-night passed Assemblyman Mazet's bill, authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York city, in its discretion, to reimburse the New York Produce Exchange for the expenses of the pursuit capture, and extradition and arraignment of William R. Foster, under indictment for felony, such reimbursement not to exceed the sum of \$20,000. Assemblyman Green led an unsuccessful opposition to the measure.

rainy season will begin within two weeks after the Grant arrives at Manila. For a few weeks of the rainy season operations may be carried on, but not beyond that time, and it is desired to have plenty of fresh troops to take the places of those now at Manila who may be incapacitated for service on account of an arduous campaign in the worst season of a trooical climate. The President was told that the six regiments now en route comprised nearly \$1,000 men.

The fact that Gen. Otta has not called for any more troops is accepted, by the Administration as an evidence of his belief in the ability of the present force at Manila to quell the insurrection. This absence of a request for reinforcements has done much to relieve the anxiety. The President and Secretary Alger found another cause for congratulation in the prese reports that Commissioners of Aguinaldo had said that \$6,000 armed Filininos desired to surrender to the United States. This report has not been confirmed officially, and for that reason the officials are somewhat inclined to believe that it may not be true, but there is no doubt that it has raised their hopes of a peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties in the Philippines at an early day. The consistent refusal of Gen. Otis to deal with Aguinaldo is approved here, and the officials think that this course will result in the unconditional surrender of the Filippin dictator. The War Department received to-day by mail bilis from Gen. Lawton for the folls charged the transport Grant in passing through the Suez Canal on her way to Manila. In addition to the regular tonnage rate a tax of \$2 was imposed for every man under arms. The Grant carried 1,380 troops. The War Department did not realize until the bills were received that travel for troops by the Suez Canal route was so expensive, the tonnage tolls being particularly heavy, and there was some talk to-day in military circles about sending all troops in future from San Francisco. to exceed the sum of \$20,000. Assemblyman Green led an unsuccessful opposition to the measure. Senator Foley to-night introduced a bill incorporating William H. Kimball, John C. R. Eckerson, Smith M. Weed, Francis Higgins, Frank Walling, George S. Bixby and William Berrian as the Angio-Saxon Assurance Company of New York city with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company may establish branch offices anywhere that may be approved by the State Superintendent of Hanks, but in New York city such branch office must have a capital of at least \$1,000,000.

Assemblyman Rogers introduced the bill taxing browing corporations I per cent, on their capital stock and 3 per cent, on all dividends in excess of 4 per cent, which was fully outlined in The Sun some days ago.

The Senate to-night passed Mr. Dillon's bill, authorizing the New York city Board of Estimate and Apportionment to pay the claim of Hunter, Walton & Co., amounting to \$4.286, for butter furnished city institutions, and Senator Ford's bill repealing sections 1,824 to 1838 of the New York Consolidation act and the acts amendatory thereof relating to mechanic liens on account of public improvements in the city of New York, as constituted before the taking effect of the Greater New York charter.

Senator Parsons's bill, providing that no fire or marine insurance corporation hersafter organized shall have a capital of less than \$200-000 paid in in cash, also passed the Senate.

These bills were introduced:

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Senator Parsons's bill, providing that no fire or marine insurance corporation hersafter organized shall have a capital of less than \$200-000 paid in in cash, also passed the Senate.

Senator Brackett, abolishing Coroner's juries and substituting the inding of the Coroner for the verdict of such a Jury.

Also, contering authority upon Beards of Supervisors to make the office of Coroner a salaried office. Senator Norton, empowering the Hempstead Town Board to sell marsh or meadow lands belonging to the town in glots of five acres or less.

Senator McCarren, empowering the New Tork city Compiteller to renew lesses and lower the rentals of Wallatont Market lands in Brooklyn.

Mr. Bulkley, authorizing the New York city Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine and audit the claim of Michael Shehan, a policeman, for spenses incurred in successfully defending himself in 1800 against the charge of having failed to report policy shope, the operation of which, in the Twenty-second precinct of New York city, he was alleged to have known. are reported by Gen. Otis since last weekly son, First Washington, acute enterocolitis; Privates William F. Stanley, Company F. First Montana, malarial fever; Feb. 20, Arthur Ramgftis; Robert L. Vaneman, Company I. Thirteenth Minnesota, variola; Henry K. Saunders, Company F. Fourteenth Infantry, dysentery; Feb. 21. Corporal Harry R. L. Stroud, Company L. First Washington, dysentery; Private James Ganong, Company D. First Idaho, variola; Feb. 22. Jacob Huth, Company K. Fourteenth Infantry, variola; Feb. 24. Andrew C. Cole, Company D. Fourteenth Infantry, variola; Adolph Agidius, Company F. First Idaho, dysenter; Feb. 24. Albert Haviland, Company F. First Colorado, variola.

Died of wounds received in action; Feb. 18, First Sergt, W. H. Cook, Company F. First Nebraska; Feb. 10, Private Ell E. Clambitt, Company G. Third Artillery; Feb. 20, John Sorenson, Company L. First Montana; Feb. 21, Edward Day, Company A. First Nebraska; Feb. 24, John Alley, Company D. First Nebraska. gitis; Robert L. Vaneman, Company I, Thir-

#### NEW YORK POLICE BILL. Amendments Proposed by the New York

County Republican Committee. ALBANY, Feb. 27.-Gov. Roosevelt this after moon met the committee appointed by the New York County Republican Committee to acquaint him with their opinion of the pro-posed New York city police legislation. Chairman Quigg, Secretary Manchester, Col. Abe Gruber, Jastrow Alexander, Frank Raymond,

Silas C. Croft, Smith Pine, James W. Perry and James E. March comprised the committee. Mr. Quigg and the members of the committee discussed the provisions of the Police bill with Gov. Roosevelt for half an hour, as well as the amendments proposed by the New York County Committee. Mr. Quigg said that the New York county Republicans wanted the suggested amendment regarding the Governor's nower to suspend the Police Commissioner and to remove him, if the charges are proven after a hearing, to apply as well to the Chief of Police, so that the Governor will have the same control over the Chief as it is proposed to iavest him with concerning the Police Commis

vest him with concerning the Police Commis-sioner.

The Governor and Mr. Quigg seem to be satisfied that the bill can be further amended so us to provide that the bi-partisan Board of Elections, to consist, of four members, shall be autointed, two members each on the nomina-tion of the Executive Committee of the City committee of the two great political parties. This will effectually curb any disposition which Mayor Van Wyck may have of appointing Po-lice Commissioners Hess and Abell as the rep-What is that class in the community to which you must address yourself to fill your school? It is that which is composed of readers of The SUN.

If you consider this for a moment your own personal observation must confirm its truth. No man of character in these parts will healtate a moment to confirm it.—10s.

resentatives of the Republican party on the Board of Elections. Those who have studied the possibilities of this last suggested amendment seem to have no doubt of its constitutionality.

The New York County Committee is also in favor of an amendment providing for the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner of Police, to act in ease of the removal of the Commissioner. Other amendments suggested define the offences for which the Police Commissioner or the Chief of Police may be removed, and a new section has been drafted declaratory of the construction of this proposed law which is to be followed by the courts in passing upon the grounds for which the Police Commissioner or Chief of Police may be removed.

Commissioner or Chief of Police may be removed.

Some of the members of the committee told the Governor that individually they favored the passage of a Metropolitan Police district law, the members of the bi-partisan police board to be appointed by the Governor, but he told them he was unalterably opposed to that proposition. To-morrow afternoon the Senate Cities Committee will give a hearing on the Police bill. The only person who has signified any intention of being present is Police Commissioner Abell. ilsaioner Abell. Benators Ford and Elsberg to-night said that

Missioner Abell.

Senators Ford and Elsberg to-night said that if the above amendments were made to the Police bill they would support it. Senators Coggeshall and Wilcox stick to their bi-partisan police board idea, while Senator Willis's non-committal. Senator Ambler was absent from to-night's session of the Senate Senator Ford was especially pleased with the auggested amendments, including the one which defines as causes for removing the Police Commissioner ar Chief of Police the transfer of an officer for political reasons or allowing members of the force to interfere with the free exercise of the elective franchise by the citizen. The declaratory section which is proposed states that the courls shall give the provisions of the bill the most liberal construction to the end that if the Police Commissioner or Chief of Police countenances any of the acts prohibited by a member of the force in respect to elections he may be removed from office.

The Investigation of the Surrogate's Court ALBANY, Feb. 27.-Chairman Fallows of the Assembly committee appointed to investigate the administration of the Surrogate's office of New York county said tonight that he had prepared a letter which will be addressed to several prominent will be addressed to several prominent members of the bar of New York elly, representing both political parties, asking them to appear before the committee at its final session on Saturday next, at the New York County Court House, to suggest remedial legislation to correct the evils found to exist under Judge Arnold's administration as Surrogate. He also wishes it understood that all written communications relative to the same will be carefully considered. Upon these sugestions and the investigations of the committee bills will be drafted for presentation to the Legislature.

#### A BRAVE FIREMAN MISSING. James Pearl, the Winner of a Bennett

Medal, Vanishes from Home. The police of the East Thirty-fifth street station are looking for Fireman James Pearl, 40 years old, a wearer of the Bennett medal, who disappeared from his boarding house at 418 Third avenue on Saturday night last. He had lived there for five years, and his landlady, Bridget Kelly, says he was a man of exemplary habits. He never drank and kept to himself, but his friends say that he was subject to fits

of despondency owing to former troubles. On Saturday night Pearl retired to his room at about 8 o'clock, asking to be called at 7 A.M. on Sunday. When his landlady went to call him at that hour she found that he had gone He left his uniform and other effects behind Whether he had any money or not the landlady doesn't know. His comrades say he was in the habit of carrying his money with him, and they fear he may have met with foul play. He has not been to the engine house since he went away on Saturday evening.

Pearl received the Bennett modal for an net of heroism performed at an early morning fire on Jan. 2, 1897. The fire started in the rooms of the Geneva Club, at 14 Lexington avenue. Hook and Ladder No. 7 got there first, but almost the whole building was aftre by that time. John Howe, now Lieutenant of Engine 21 in East Fortieth street, was the driver of the truck. He saw two white-faced of the truck. He saw two white-laced men appear at a window in the top story of the house. Help seemed impossible. Exit by the stairs was out of the question, and in an instant the fire would reach them. Howe threw the reins on the necks of the horses and dashed up the stairway of the adjoining house. No. 18. Pearl tellowed him to the top floor. Once there they smashed a pane in the window nearest that in which the imprisoned men were. Howe erawled out on the sill and standing up cautiously moved one foot to the sill at 18. Pearl clung like death to the other leg. The smoke roiled up from below and nearly choked both. Howe reached over with his free hand and clutched one of the men in the burning house. He passed him between the wall and himself to Pearl. It took all his strength, but it was done, and one was saved.

Pearl. It took all his strength, but it was done, and one was saved.

The other man. Ferdinand Schmidt, got frightened when he saw the flames behind him and jumped, with a yell. He landed on Howe's back and hung around his neck in desperation. The fireman's leg slipped and he fell, head down, swinging like a pendulum over the sill of the window at 186, with the frantic forman clinging to his back like a cat. frantic German clinging to his back like a cat. Had it not been for Pearl the two would have been dashed to death on the stones below. Pearl held on to Howe even though the flames burst with a puff from the story below and licked his hands as well as Howe's face. By that time the rest of the firemen had arrived and raised a ladder. The four were taken down safely in the nick of time.

Both Pearl and Howe were laid up for some time afterward by the burns they had esceived. For their heroic act bearl received his medal and Howe the Bonner medal with subsequent promotion.

promotion.

## ONLY SIX NEW WARSHIPS.

Half the Number Authorized by the House. Washington, Feb. 27.-The Senate Naval Committee to-day decided to recommend a reduction in the number of new battleships and cruisers authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill as it came from the House. The bill provided for three first-class battleships at \$3,000,000 each, three armored cruisers at \$4,000,000 each, and six protected cruisers at \$1,141.800 each. The Senate committee voted to authorize only two of each class, or six vessels instead of twelve.

The meeting of the committee this morning was largely devoted to the armor-plate question. The House fixed the price at \$445 per ton, against \$535 per ton recommended by the Navy Department for the new Krupp proc-ess armor. While no decision was reached by the committee, the sentiment was in favor of the proposition to limit the price to \$400 per

of the proposition to limit the price to \$400 per ton. The proposition to reduce the number of new ships will find opposition both in the Senate and in the House, though an extended fight against its adoption cannot be made for fear the bill might fail. The members of the House Naval Affairs Committee do not take kindly to the cut made by the Senate committee and are inclined to think the House will stand by them in insisting on the full number carried by the House bill. It is probable, however, that a compromise will be arranged in conference between the two propositions.

Senator Tillman later offered in the Senate a proposed amendment to the Naval bill, appropriating \$4,000,000 for the erection of an armor plant by the Government and the necessary machinery to begin the manufacture of armor. Senator Chandler also offered an amendment authorizing the appointment of two Vice-Admirals in the navy.

Thin, pale and consumptive persons should use some constructive tonic that will enrich the blood, increase the nerve force and renew wasted tissues.

Scott's Emulsion is based upon scientific principles. We digest the oil for you by mechanical processes, thus strengthening your digestive organs by resting them. It stops wasting, and produces energy, vigor and warmth. The hypophosphites in it invigorates the nerves, and brain tissues.

50c. and \$1.00, all draggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

### MORE WAR ON MANHATTAN.

CROKER'S CITY HALL MACHINE SAID TO BE INTACT FOR TO-DAY.

He Issues Another Statement Insisting on the Righteousness of His Motives and the Proper and Scientific Grounds of His Fears-The Chronology of the Attacks. It is expected that there will be a full attendnce of Tammany members in both branches of the Municipal Assembly to-day, and that the nove against the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company will be continued there. The two

esolutions to come up are those providing or the inclosure with glass of all station platforms in Manhattan and Brookyn, and forbidding the Manhattan road to store cars on the present tracks. The first resolution has already passed the Council, and t will, according to the Tammany programme, jammed through the Board of Aldermen to-day, with the aid of Alderman Howard I Okie (Cit.). A favorable report has been made on the second resolution by the Railroad Committee of the Council, and Coogan, who drew it up, expects that it will go through both

odies with a rush.

There was some talk yesterday of a break in the Brooklyn Aldermanic combination against Tammany Hall, but the story was not confirmed. Several Brooklyn Aldermen, were questioned on the subject, declared that the combination, which is made up of Demoerats as well as Republicans, was intact and that Tammany had not won over a single

member.
Mr. Richard Croker added another knot to the Tammany Hall-Manhattan Railroad tangle yesterday. He accused the Manhattan of tellng wrong stories to boom its stock and reiterated his statement that it was the report of the Health Board on the instability of the elevated structure that led to the breaking off of the negotiations looking to the carrying of the auto-truck air pipes on the structure. Here is Mr. Croker's statement:
"Judge Dillon's remarks are what we would

naturally expect from the paid counsel of the

"Judge Dillon's remarks are what we would naturally expect from the paid counsel of the Manhattan Elevated Rallway Company. The Tammany administration will go right on and make the Manhattan road obey the law.

"All weak is that that company shall give to the people adequate service for the privileges it enjoys. We have been accused by the Manhattan officers of asking them to get out of Battery Tark and to run trains on their tracks every five minutes merely to affect the price of stocks. It is not true. On the contrary, the Manhattan company itself started the rumor than the Vanderbilts or the Matropolitan Street Rallway Company were going to buy the Manhattan road. The stories were started to affect the stock market.

"In regard to one of Judge Dillon's assertions, that it might be unlawful for the Manhattan company to allow any other company to utilize its structure, I wish to call attention to information which I have received about other concerns which are already using the elevated rallway structure. I am told that the Western Union Telegraph Company has wires strung along the sides of the elevated rallway, and that the Pintsch Light company also has gaspipes suspended from the same tracks.

"I don't say that it is wrong for these companies to utilize the elevated rallway structure for a certain sum of money. I was very careful to arrange to have the air power companies bay for their accommodation from the Manhattan eompany, so that it would not place me under obligation to the elevated railroad men. I wanted always to be in a position to treat that company justly, and not to feel that I was under any obligation for favors to any companies in which I might be interested.

"The Manhattan Company was more anxious to have the compressed-air pipe put on its "The Manhattan Company was more anx-

The Mannattan Company was more anxious to have the compressed-air pipe put on its structure than our company was, for the Manhattan expected to be able to use the compressed-air power to make minor repairs to the structure. It was never suggested that the nir power be used as a motive power on the

"My last interview with George Gould on the My last interview with George Gould on the subject was pleasant. It was our side which broke off the negotiations when we learned from the report of the Health Board's engineers that the elevated railway structure was not as safe as it ought to be. I have also been told that Prof. Sydney H. Short, an electrical expert, was once employed by the Westinghouse company to make a report upon the stability of the elevated railway structure. I am informed that he reported to his company that, in his judgment, the structure was strong enough for the present kind of traffic but that it would not bear the strain of an electrical system. Prof. Short is now, I believe, in London, either at the Hotel Metropole or Brown's Hotel.

Some scientists have been quoted as say-

don, either at the Hotel Metropole or Brown's Hotel.

"Some scientists have been quoted as saying that it would be very dangerous to allow the air power company to suspend under the olevated railway structure pipes containing air at a pressure of 2.000 pounds to the square inch. I do not think it would be dangerous. I am told that the pressure would be dry pressure, and that such pressure would not cause an explosion. If a tube were to break it would merely let out the air. There would be a puff of air, and it would all escape without hurting anylody. I recall that when the Pintsch gas exploded at the Ninety-ninth street station on the Third avenus elevated railway a few

anybony. I recall that when the Pintsch gas exploided at the Nheety-nimth street station on the Third avenue elevated railway a few months ago the gas caught fire and stopped the trains for half an hour. I don't think that our air tubes would ever cause an explosion like that.

But now that we believe it might not be safe to put any more weight on the elevated railway structure, unless it were strengthened from end to end, we have no further interest in that direction. But we are still determined to see that the Manhattan gives back Battery Park to the people and gives to the people all the service to which they are entitled. When the Manhattan Railway Company does that it will find that Tammany Hall is its best friend."

The following is the chronology of Tammany Hall's attack on the elevated read:

Tuesday, Feb. 7.—Reported to the Health Board that the terminal at South Ferry was not kept in sanitary condition and that new drip pans were needed under that part of the road that runs through Battery Park. Nothing about sufety of structure.

Friday, Feb. 10.—Further report to Health

drip pans were needed under that part of the road that runs through Battery Park. Nothing about safety of structure.

Friday, Feb. 10.—Further report to Health Board that stations were not in good sanitary condition. Nothing about safety of structure.

Friday, Feb. 17.—Fresident of the Park Board ordered the Mathattan out of Battery Park. Nothing about safety of structure.

Saturday, Feb. 18.—A further report to the Beath Board about the alleged bad sanitary condition of the station. Nothing about safety of the structure.

Monday, Feb. 20.—Coogan demanded that the third track should be taken up, that drip pans should be put under the entire road, that trains be run every five minutes. A report the first made to Fresident Murphy to the effect that the structure was not safe.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.—Board of Aldermen and Common Council passed five-minute headway and drip-pan resolutions.

Mr. Croker has spoken several times of the report said to have been made by Frof. Short. It is questionable whether Frof. Short ever made such a report, and, if he did, still more questionable whether Frof. Short ever made such a report, and, if he did, still more questionable whether from the men of today who are best versed in the comparative differences in the effects upon a readbed of traffic driven by the two systems. It is the opinion of eminent men who deal with such matters that one of the great advantages of electric traction is a great decrease in the destructive strains upon the readbed. This is due to the use of perfectly balanced rotary motors instead of the oscillating engines of the steam motor. One of the admitted advantages of the steam motor. One of the admitted advantages of the steam motor. One of the admitted advantages of one of the steam motor. One of the safety attained with a steam locomestive.

Speeds of 85 to 100 miles an hour have been safety attained on trial runs over tracks which

that trains can be safely run at higher speeds than are ever attained with a steam locomotive.

Speeds of 85 to 100 miles an hour have been safely attained on trial runs over tracks which were only fairly good, where, had the same rates been attempted by steam motors, the latter would have jumped themselves clear of the track long before they got to the speeds mentioned. This is due to the vibrations set up in the locomotive by the parts of the engine which move back and forth at every stroke and the unbalanced connections of these parts to the drivers. At every revolution of the wheels this sets up a pounding upon the track which acts both to destroy the roadbed and to set the engine to jumping. This action has been known actually to bend the rails under the engine, and of course on a bridge, like the elevated roads, the effect is felt on every part of the structure. With electric traction this is all done away with and it is practicable not only to get higher speeds, but to run a heavier traffic over a roadbed with equalsafety. The extra strains made by starting and stopping and running with greater rapidity are all produced in the horizontal plane of the road and these are already amply provided for in every bridge-like structure.

Capitol Commissioner Heins Sworn In.

Capitol Commissioner Heins Sworn In. ALBANY, Feb. 27.-George Louis Heins of New York city, the new Capitol Commissioner and State Architect, was sworn in this after-noon and will immediately assume his duties as the successor of Isaac G. Perry. It is said that Mr. Heins has been requested to prepare plans for the purjose of ascertaining whether it will be possible to remove the State library from the Capitol to the old State Hall to dis-place the State Comptroller, who now occupies the first floor of the latter building.

The Urbana Wine Co.'s Gold Seal champagns is being used in many of our prominent hospitals when a toule is required. The price makes it possible to many who could not afford the high priced French wines, and the purity and flavor are unquestioned.—



In consideration of our buying a certain large quantity, we have induced a shoe manufacturer to give us a man's black calfskin lace shoe, to sell at \$3, which excels anything we know of at the price.

It is not intended as a pretty shoe-for dancing or in which to parade Fifth Avenue; it is meant for good hard service, and if it fails to give good service, we will see that it does.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway. Prince and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

Tuesday, Feb. 28th. Sale of Handkerchiefs.

Ladies'-embroidered, initialed and plain hemstitched sheer linen,-

Men's-plain hem-

I2 1/2 cts.;
value up to 2.

Lord & Taylor.

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The Healthiest Food on Earth.

Expert analysis shows that one pound of COOK'S FLAKED RICE contains 21 per cent more life giving nourishment than a pound of beef and a pound of potatoes

FLAKED BICE contains 57 per cent. nutriment. Poratora 21

Your doctor will tell you that a few days diet of Flaked Rice will cure dys-repsia and make a weak stomach strong, it being not only the most nutritious but the easiest of all foods to digest. A COOK BOOK FREE with every package containing many cooking recipes treated of delicious new dishes that can be made in a moment with Finked Bice. Your grocer will sell you a large pack-age of Cook's Flaked Blce for 15 cents.

The Police Here Call It Gas Asphyxiation-

Died of an Abcess in the Head. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Feb. 27.-Dr. Daniel F. Harkin, aged 23 years, died at his home in this city to-day as a result of being sandbagged in Hoffe's Raines law botel, New York. four weeks ago. Dr. Harkin was found unconscious in his room with the gas turned on full. It was at first believed that he had attempted suicide by lieved that he had attempted suicide by asphyxiation, but an investigation showed that he had been sand bagged and robbed of his watch and money allows a mean successful several days but was finally brought to his home in this city. An abcess formed on the back of his head, where he had been struck with a sandbag, and blood poisoning followed. Dr. Harkin was for two years a physician in Blackwell's Island Hospital.

The police here say that there was no evidence of injury by assault and no complaint of robbery when the case was discovered here, and that the case was prisounced one of gas asphysiation, pure and simple.

The hotel is at 700 Third avonue. The door was locked on the inside when the hotel people broke into it and found Dr. Harkin unconscious. He was treated in Flower Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. - The conferces of the two houses have reached an agreement on the bill for taking the census in 1900. The prineipal point of difference was over the provision placing the clerical force under civil service rules. This was climinated, and the appointments are to be made by the Director of the Census. The 300 supervisors, however, are to be appointed by the President and confirmation by the Senate is made essential. After the conference report is adopted the bill will go to the President for his signature.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The managers of the Produce Exchange have voted approval of the project of a Pan-American Exposition on the Nagrata frontier in the summer of 1902. Edward R Retts was elected Second Vice President of the U modifiated Stock and Petroleon Exchange yesteries to all the vacancy created by the death of Augustus W. Peters. Justice Truax has granted an absolute diverce to Bella Marker from leider Marker Justice Sash has granted inford Shaw an absolute diverce from Nel-lie F. Shaw.

practical threat Steward assessment divorce from Not-Deputy Coroner Boulin made an autopry yesterday in the raise of Frank Seigel of 12 Ringers afreet, who died on Sunday high in thouvernest Hospital after being taken ill whice polaring post. It shows that the clause of death was cerebral hemorrhage due to natural causes.

Annie Lundin, 21 years old, of 201 East Thirty-Bral afreet, committed smooth yesterday afternous by tinhating are through a rules take in her noon. The girl, who level with her mother complained of sinkness xeet ruley. Her mother could give no res-aon for her at

## INSTANT RELIEF FROM ITCHING HUMORS

TORTURING, DISPIDITIES INTERNAL and overy species of Hebring, learning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and plunley skin and scalp humors, with dry, if in, and fading hair are instantly relieved and specify cured by warm baths with CUTI UNA SOAN, gentle anountings with CUTICURA puress of emolient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVELT, greatest of humor cures, when all size late.